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lished entire. Steps are now being taken to have this done and it is hoped that before long this list will be accessible to all.

OSCAR KUHN.

Jeffrey Amherst: a Biography. By LAWRENCE SHAW MAYO.
(New York and London: Longmans, Green, and Company.
1916. Pp. 344.)

NATURALLY this volume deals mainly with Amherst's military career, for in no other field did he play a conspicuous part. Whatever claim he may have had to military distinction was derived from his leadership in America during the Seven Years' War, and his contribution to the success of that important event seems to have been overrated by his contemporaries.

During the War of the Austrian Succession he had served with distinction as aid-de-camp to General Ligonier, and to the Duke of Cumberland. Consequently, when William Pitt sought, in 1758, to inject more vigor into the campaign against the French in America, his attention was directed to Colonel Amherst by General Ligonier. Pitt recalled Amherst from the Continent and appointed him major-general of the forces in America. In his new field of action he proved himself, according to Fortescue's *History of the British Army*, "the greatest military administrator produced by England since the death of Marlborough, and he remained the greatest until the rise of Wellington".

Mr. Mayo quotes with approval this unstinted praise, but his portrayal of Amherst's achievements in America gives one quite a different impression of the general's qualifications. In planning campaigns he displayed considerable ability, but in executing them he was frequently a hindrance rather than a help. He was painfully elaborate in his preparations, and spent weeks in brewing spruce beer, as a health-giving elixir for his troops, with the same solemn gravity that he planned military strategy. British success, in most instances, was due either to the weakness of the enemy or to the initiative and bold execution of such men as Wolfe and Forbes. But Amherst was hailed as the conqueror of the French, and he was made a Knight of the Bath by his grateful sovereign.

After the fall of Canada the general would fain have left America, for, as he wrote to a friend, "I will then rather hold a plough at Riverhead, than take here all that can be given to me". But the uprising under Pontiac, due in a great measure to Sir Jeffrey's own Indian policy, delayed the general's homeward journey until the autumn of 1763. His loathing for America led him to decline a resident governorship of New York, but he accepted with alacrity a sinecure governorship of Virginia which yielded £1500 per annum.

After his return to England, Amherst devoted himself to the enjoyment of laurels already won. He accepted, without hesitation, military promotions, landed estates, and a peerage, but he usually failed to re-

spond when the king most needed his assistance. When, in 1768, he was directed to proceed to his post in Virginia so that he might aid in solving the difficulties which resulted from the attempt to tax the colonies, he surrendered his office rather than comply with the order. During the Revolution he refused to command the British army in America, although on two occasions the king personally requested him to do so. However, his advice on military affairs was greatly valued, and for it he was rewarded with a peerage. When France declared war against England in 1793 he was made commander-in-chief, and his good judgment contributed materially to a better military organization. In a word, it may be said that while he served his country well, his country served him better.

While the author has made the most of Amherst's abilities and valuable services, he has, on the other hand, made no attempt to conceal the general's shortcomings. The volume is well written and entertaining, but it does not contribute much to our knowledge of Amherst or to the history of the period covered. A more careful examination of colonial records would have improved the part which treats of the general's dealings with the colonists. The book will be valued most by the casual reader.

E. I. McCORMAC.

[*Appendix to*] *an Historical Journal of the Campaigns in North America, for the Years 1757, 1758, 1759, and 1760.* By Captain JOHN KNOX. Edited with introduction, appendix, and index by ARTHUR G. DOUGHTY. Volume III. [Publications of the Champlain Society, vol. X.] (Toronto: The Champlain Society. 1916. Pp. xii, 587, viii.)

THIS third volume completes Dr. Doughty's edition of Knox's *Historical Journal*. It contains a miscellany of papers, maps, and illustrations, relative to the Conquest of Canada; a List of Works Consulted, being an admirable bibliography of manuscripts, printed material, and maps; and a full index to the three volumes. The first ninety-five pages of the book give the Journals of General Amherst and of his brother Col. William Amherst. The latter was sent home with despatches after the fall of Ticonderoga, in lieu of Col. Roger Townshend, younger brother of Wolfe's brigadier, who was killed by a cannon-ball a day before the French evacuated the fort, and a monument to whom stands in the nave of Westminster Abbey.

Following these journals, and forming an interesting supplement to General Amherst's diary of the operations which ended in the taking of Louisbourg, are "Two Letters from a French Officer of the Garrison of Louisbourg", reprinted from the *London Magazine* of 1760. They give an account of the siege from the inside, such as is given for the earlier siege of 1745, in the "Lettre d'un Habitant de Louisbourg", translated and edited by Professor George M. Wrong. It is most instructive